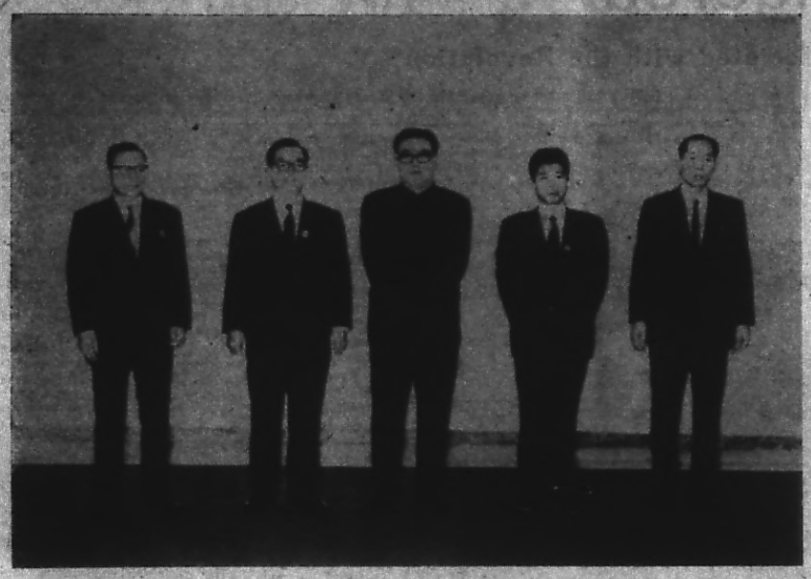
The Pyongyang Times

No. 5 (375) SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph together with Director of International Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party and his suite after receiving them

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph together with the government delegation of the Republic of Burundi after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Director of International Affairs Dept. of Japan Socialist Party and His Suite

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 11 Kanji Kawazaki, Director of the International Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party and his suite on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Kim Ung, its Vice-Chairman.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Government Delegation of Republic of Burundi

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 15 the government delegation of the Republic of Burundi on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Arthemon Simbananiye, Minister of External Affairs, Cooperation and Schemes of the Republic of Burundi, and members of the delegation Major Rwuri Joseph, Member of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Burundi and Chief of the General Staff of the Burundi Armed Forces; Mangona Protais, Ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to Tanzania; Minani Philippe, Legal Advisor of the Government of the Republic of Burundi; Captain Bagaza Jean of the Command of the Burundi Army; and Jerome Ndikuriyo, official of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Burundi.

Also present there were Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Telegrams from Various Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, received letters and telegrams from various countries of the world.

On the occasion of the New Year 1972, Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams of greetings from Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; the Executive Committee of the General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabs Gulf; the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; Roberto Vieci, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth; Dr. Fawzy El Sayed, General Secretary of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions; Shapik Arshidat, General Secretary of the Arab Lawyers' Association; Amadou Undiaiye, Deputy General Secretary of the Pan-African Federation of Trade Unions; U Ohn Lwin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the Union of Burma; Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association; Tsunehiko Antaku, Director of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Abdul Razak Shaif Shaher, President of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee; Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Abdallah Al Ahmad, Member of the Syrian Regional Command of the Baath Socialist Party and Chairman of the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association; Member of the Parliament Mamdouh Abdallah, Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association; Virguita Sevefjord, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; Christina Nordgren La, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Finland-Korea Association; Bouseta-Bourahim, Chairman of the Algeria-Korea Friendship Ratraoui Ali Veteran Fighters Agricultural Cooperative Farm; the "Study Group of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Tampere, Finland; the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Women's Group for Study of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; the members of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; U So Raing, Chief of the "Publishing and Printing Office of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; Victor L. Mayekiso, Chairman of the "Study Group of the Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the African National Liberation Movement Organizations in Cairo; the members of the "Study Group of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine in Iraq; Wafic Tibi, Secretary General of the Union of Arab Journalists and Chairman of the "Study Committee of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon.

In his telegram of greetings Wafic Tibi said:

Ringing in the New Year, we extend warmest congratulations and best wishes to you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the pre-eminent Leader of the entire Korean people, and express deep admiration for the great successes attained under your leadership in Korea.

The socialist system established in Korea thanks to the triumphant Korean revolution and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a great socialist industrial state, are the sole pillar of all the peoples of the five continents in their struggle for national liberation and socialist construction.

The brilliant *Juche* idea which was founded by you Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung and is recognized as the idea of the 20th century declares an end to imperialism as the Communist Manifesto declared an end to capitalism in the 19th century.

The *Juche* idea is an idea which is opposed to the wrong stand of relying on the outside forces in achieving complete national liberation and carrying on socialist construction, an idea which is opposed to flunkeyism, dogmatism and revisionism and gives full play to the ability of the people and an idea which has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism.

It is a just and lawful demand of the Korean people to drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea and peacefully reunify their country on a democratic basis. Availing ourselves of this opportunity we, together with all the fighting revolutionary peoples, express full support for this demand.

On the occasion of the New Year and the 60th birthday of you the great Leader, we wish you good health and a long life. And we hope that the heroic Korean people will win a brilliant ultimate victory under your wise leadership in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of the peace-loving people fighting for democracy and justice, and against their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea, traitors to the nation.

TELEGRAMS

✦ On the occasion of the New Year 1972, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings from **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and from **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia.

Comrade Premier sent telegrams of New Year's greetings to them.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings from **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the Sudan's independence and the New Year 1972, from **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the "Day of Victory" at Port Said, and from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, replying to his message of greetings sent in honour of the latter's fiftieth birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of condolence to **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the passing away of Comrade Chen Yi, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in connection with the fact that recently the Lao Patriotic Army and people mounted stormy attacks on the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and won a brilliant victory in liberating Sam Thong and Long Cheng, military vantage-points of the enemy.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in reply to his telegram of condolence on the passing away of Comrade Chen Yi.

EDITORIAL

Epochal Proposal for Peace in Korea and Its Peaceful Reunification

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, received the newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** on January 10 and answered questions put by them.

In his answers the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, reclarified in particular the consistent stand and policy of our Party and the Government of the DPRK for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and brought up the matter of concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and holding north-south political negotiations as a step to remove the obstacles in the way of the reunification and facilitate it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

He also said:

"We call for north-south political negotiations to strengthen contacts and ties between the north and south and solve the question of national reunification."

The proposal advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung for concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and holding north-south political negotiations is, indeed, a bold and active step for removing tension in Korea and, at the same time, overcoming the difficulties and obstacles lying in the way of national reunification and paving the way for its realization; and it is a programmatic guiding compass indicating the only correct path to be followed at the present juncture.

The entire Korean people, fully support and warmly hail this historic proposal, considering it to be an epochal step in making a new breakthrough in the solution of the question of reunification.

The proposal on concluding a peace agreement between the north and south announces, first of all, the total bankruptcy of the conspiratorial racket about the "threat of southward aggression from the north" kicked up by the Pak Jung Hi clique for justifying their criminal manoeuvres to intensify the fascist suppression and speed up war preparations in south Korea and perpetuate the division of the country. As this proposal was made, the Pak Jung Hi clique can no longer use the pretext of the "threat of southward aggression from the north" which they employed to veil their criminal manoeuvres, and their scheme was smashed to pieces.

If a peace agreement between the north and south is concluded and the armed forces of north and south Korea are cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from south Korea, peace in Korea will be consolidated.

It will remove tension in our country and open a favourable phase for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposal of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for holding political negotiations between the north and south is an epochal step for realizing contacts and re-establishing relations between the north and south and solving the question of national reunification by the Koreans themselves free from any foreign interference.

Only when contacts are made and dialogue held on a wide scale between all the political parties, public organizations and individual personages of the north and south, can the will of the nation be understood, mutual understanding promoted, national harmony and unity attained and a broad avenue to the reunification paved.

A series of steps clarified this time by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, reflect the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to achieve national reunification at an early date and live in a reunified country, and fully accord with the will of the world progressive people who express active support and sympathy for the Korean people in their cause of the peaceful national reunification and with the idea of our time based on the principle that a people should shape the destiny of their country by themselves.

If the south Korean rulers have no intention to unleash another war in Korea and again bring about the scourage of a fratricidal war, there can be no reason for them to refuse to conclude a peace agreement between the north and south and conduct political negotiations. If they want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification even in the slightest degree, they cannot oppose the proposal.

The south Korean puppet clique are now impudent enough to dream of attaining the "reunification by prevailing over communism," noisily clamouring that they must "build up strength" for "allout security" to make a "showdown" with us. But, it is a pipe dream that can never come true.

As for the "reunification by prevailing over communism," it is a slogan which will bring destruction upon themselves.

The enemies of people once cut up rough to "wipe out" communism and "fight it down," but none of them has ever succeeded in wiping out communism. On the contrary, the enemies themselves were wiped out. The graphic evidence is furnished by the end of Hitler and Tojo, who were severely punished by the people for having cried for "conquest" of Europe and Asia, as well as by the end of Syngman Rhee, who was knocked down while making frenzied attempt to carry out his life-long task of "exterminating" communism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are hanging on to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists in a frantic effort to prolong their remaining days. This is, however, as foolish as the act of a drawing man struggling to catch at a straw. The U.S. imperialists and the Sato clique will be unable to save the south Korean puppet clique from ruin just as they could not save the Chiang Kai-shek gang of Taiwan and the Thieu clique of South Viet Nam.

There is no way out for the south Kore an rulers but to repent of their crimes even now, though rather late, and come to the national stand.

The south Korean rulers must take the road to peaceful reunification by accepting our proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and cutting drastically the armed forces of north and south Korea under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from south Korea.

The conclusion of a peace agreement will make it possible to alleviate the heavy burdens weighing the south Korean people due to intensive war preparations in south Korea and check to some extent the drain on the natural resources of south Korea.

The conclusion of a peace agreement will also deal a telling blow to the intensified machinations of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war in south Korea and the schemes of the Japanese militarists to reinvade Korea, speed up the complete bankruptcy of the "Nixon doctrine" aimed at making Koreans fight Koreans and making Asians fight Asians and greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

To solve the question of reunification, our internal affair, by ourselves, it is necessary to hold north-south political negotiations.

There can be no reason or condition for us not to do so.

It is not an attitude for solving the question of reunification to say this is wrong and that is impossible without having a meeting.

As clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, we are ready to have negotiations with all political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party at any time and at any place agreed upon and are fully prepared to hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations briskly for exchanging political views on peaceful national reunification and finding a reasonable way for it.

A success in the north-south Red Cross talks now going on amid the great interest of the whole nation, carries great importance in promoting the north-south ties and interchange and creating a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean puppet clique must give up a slow-down tactics and affirmatively aproach the humanitarian and patriotic proposals of our side to mitigate the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and south and lay a stepping-stone for peaceful reunification.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have repeatedly declared, and declare, that if anyone, though he committed crimes against the country and the people, sincerely repents of his past doings and takes the road of patriotism for the peaceful reunification of the country, we will not ask about them but gladly negotiate with him about the question of national reunification.

If they are concerned about the future of the nation to a slightest degree they should gladly turn out to the sacred road for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, the great, supreme cause of the nation. Now is the time to act determinedly for the nation and for themselves.

If they keep following the road of treachery, not acting so, they will never be able to redeem their crimes they have committed against the country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop their manoeuvres of aggression and war against our country and withdraw all their troops from south Korea.

Along with this, they must give up at once the reckless manoeuvres to attain their aggressive design by making Koreans fight Koreans in accordance with the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" aimed at making Asians fight Asians and by inveigling the Japanese militarists in it.

The Japanese government must correct its unjustified policy going against the trend of the times and give up its hostile policy towards the DPRK, and it must abolish the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty," stop the reinvasion of south Korea and give up its foolish attempt to make Koreans fight among themselves by instigating the south Korean puppets and to join hands with them for a fortune.

The UN must also revoke all the illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" imposed on it by U.S. imperialism, immediately dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops. This is what the Korean people and world progressive people demand and it is an irresistible demand of the times.

The Place Where the Korean Revolution Was Harbingered

A Visit to Popyong, a Historic Site Associated with the Revolution

The other day I visited Popyong in the northern tip of our country, the historic place closely associated with the revolution.

Popyong is well-known in the history; Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, passed it early in 1925 to cross the River Amnok-gang and enter Manchuria with a great aim of restoring the homeland.

I first went to the ferryboat moorage at Popyong on my arrival there.

The Popyong Moorage on the River Amnok is bathed in the twilight,
The waves are rippling, singing of the vow
Which was made by the Leader when he crossed the river in his boyhood,
Lapping the depths of our hearts.

This song rising from the loudspeaker touched the emotions of us visitors to the historic place, evoking in our minds the feelings of reverence for the Leader.

At the ferryboat moorage stand the statue of the Leader and a monument close to it, which our people erected with all their hearts.

Standing before the statue, I pictured in adoration to my mind the image of the Leader who crossed the River Amnok-gang 47 years ago with an adamant determination to liberate the people and the country, looking back on the mountains and rivers of the homeland which was then under the jackboots of Japanese imperialist colonial rulers.

I read with reverence the following inscription on the monument—the words of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"I crossed the River Amnok-gang when I was 14, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was then, I could not repress my sorrow when I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again, and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and where lay many forefathers' graves, singing the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' composed by someone."

I felt my heart warming up with a thousand emotions when I traced back through his great history, reading the words that the Leader said later recalling that time.

At the time when the Leader crossed the River Amnok-gang in this ferryboat moorage at Popyong to set out in the heroic struggle for the revolution, our country was going through a tragic age of national suffering. All the Korean people were languishing under the bayonets of Japanese imperialist aggressors and the land of 3,000 *ri* was dyed with the bloods of our people. The enemy's barbarities were becoming more and more ferocious, and the increasing number of people left their native places to migrate to foreign lands because they could not endure the difficult living conditions.

Korea in darkness was craving for the sun to rise and light up the way for her. The people, wailing over their tragic fate of statelessness, were looking thirstily forward to the emergence of a great Leader who would deliver the homeland and the nation from the sealed fate.

The historically cherished desire of our people and nation was brilliantly realized when Comrade Kim Il Sung, born of the patriotic, revolutionary family, embarked on the road of the revolution.

In his childhood he was educated in patriotism by his father, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who was waging a vehement struggle for the restoration of the homeland and the liberation of the people and he himself grew up as a great revolutionary going through storm and stress of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is seen crossing the River Amnok-gang with a lofty aim of restoring the country

Pataokou, situated opposite Popyong, is a place which was associated with the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, the great forerunner who brought about a switch-over of the national movement to the communist movement and the indomitable revolutionary fighter.

At Pataokou Mr. Kim Hyong Jik led the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people at home and abroad, living in an one-room, straw-thatched cottage he had rented.

On the surface he practised medicine under the signboard "Kwangje Practitioner," but, at the same time, he established contact with the revolutionary organizations at home and abroad and sent many independence fighters to the homeland. He himself frequently crossed the River Amnok-gang at the risk of his life under the strict surveillance of the enemy to carry on the revolutionary activities in the homeland.

In the end of 1924 he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police at Popyong, when he came there from Pataokou to get in touch with and direct the revolutionary organization in the homeland.

There still remains at Popyong the site of the police sub-station where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was detained.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was attending the Changdok School in Mangyongdae, when he was informed that his father had been arrested by the Japanese imperialist police.

He took a vow of vengeance before he left for Pataokou.

...I shall not return to our homeland again until I have accomplished my father's plan, until I have restored the country by expelling the Japanese swines....

Leaving these words to his grandparents, Comrade Kim Il Sung left his native home in the beautiful Mangyongdae early in the morning and, a little over 10 days later, he reached Popyong.

On his arrival in the ferryboat moorage, he found it swarmed with the policemen of Japanese imperialism and its special agents, who were strictly watching those who were crossing the river. The atmosphere was terrible.

The enemies were then in a fit of frenzy since Mr. Kim Hyong Jik escaped with the selfless help of his revolutionary comrade and the people at Yonpo-ri not far from Popyong, when he was escorted by them who had boasted of the arrest of "bigwig of the Korean independence movement."

He crossed the River Amnok-gang a little down the ferryboat moorage at Popyong here to enter Manchuria, looking back with sorrowful emotions on the dear mountains and rivers of the homeland which was trodden underfoot by the Japanese imperialists. What the Leader said that time expressing his determination and emotions is read on the monument.

I read again the words of the great Leader who had been firmly determined not to return home until he restored the lost country by beating down the Japanese imperialists, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

The far-away Mt. Chonmo-bong was tinged with the glowing rays of the setting sun and the dusk fell over the River Amnok-gang.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, peerless patriot, national hero and great military strategist, set out on the road of the revolution. He then organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and terrified the "invincible imperial army" of Japanese imperialism.

The panic-stricken, vicious Japanese imperialists took Mrs. Li Bo Ik, grandmother of the Leader, out to Popyong in the end of 1939 in a foolish attempt to make her urge her grandson to "surrender."

I dropped in at the "Apkang hostel" where the grandmother had been put up at that time, and read with deep impression the historical records of her unbending struggle.

According to the records, Mrs. Li Bo Ik fought the enemy without a slightest vacillation maintaining her lofty revolutionary constancy and completely frustrated the sinister plan of the enemy.

As the Leader vowed when he crossed the River Amnok-gang at Popyong here, he routed the Japanese imperialists, liberated the country and returned home in triumph.

....

Ah, the vow of that day
Throws rays all over this land
under socialism.

The "Song of Popyong Ferry" sung by the visitors echoed far and wide, carrying the emotions of our people who are now living happily in the warm bosom of the great Leader.

Hong Rae Hui

The Line of Building an Independent National Economy Set Forth by the Great Leader, Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Our Party's line of building an independent national economy is an embodiment of the great Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the sphere of economic construction.

The *Juche* idea in economic construction is epitomized in the line of building an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught:

"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 398.)

As the Leader said, the aim of building an independent national economy is to produce at home most of the products needed for making the country wealthy and powerful and improving the people's living conditions. Therefore, the keynote of an independent national economy is the establishment of all-embracing economic system, the equipping of the national economy with up-to-date techniques, the creation of solid bases of raw materials and the training of national cadres and so on.

The establishment of the all-embracing ecopomic system renders it possible to develop the branches of the economy into organically interlocked ones and thus build up the economic life of the country on one's own. To equip the national economy with up-to-date techniques makes it possible to attain high labour productivity and satisfy the growing demands of the national economy with domestic products. To lay solid bases of raw materials renders it possible to solve the question of raw materials, fuel and power and develop the economy on a sound basis under any difficult conditions. To train the national cadres makes it possible to build and manage the economy of the country with one's own effort.

Like this, the aim of building an independent national economy and its contents fully reflect the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and the stand to build the economy mainly relying on one's own strength, natural resources and technology.

All the lines and policies of our Party on economic construction, including the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry and, simultaneously with it, developing light industry and agriculture, are based on the principle of self-reliance and they aimed at building a comprehensively developed, independent national economy possessed of modernly-equipped heavy industry, developed light industry and advanced agriculture, making the country rich and powerful and improving the life of the people into a more abundant, civilized one.

The line of building an independent national economy put forward by the Leader has its deep root in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under his command. The Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded in 1936 specifies that **"...the national industry, agriculture and trade shall be developed smoothly."**

The line of building an independent national economy, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and great Marxist-Leninist in our time, is the most correct line conforming to the lawful demand of socialist and communist construction.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, makes its country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity.

"Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence. A country which is economically dependent on outside forces becomes a political satellite of other countries; an economically subjected nation cannot free itself from colonial slavery politically." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 537.)

As the Leader said, the building of an independent national economy constitutes a firm guarantee for safeguarding national independence and ensuring political sovereignty.

A nation cannot firmly ensure national independence and political independence unless it has an independent national economy capable of building up its economic life on its own.

All the nations which have won independence should build an independent national economy fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Only by so doing can they liquidate the centuries-old backwardness left over from the old colonial society, build rich and powerful sovereign and independent states and gain genuine political independence.

Especially under the condition in which the neo-colonialist policy of the U.S.-led imperialists is now being intensified, the building of an independent national economy is a prerequisite to the attainment of genuine political independence and the building of a rich and powerful, modern and sovereign independent state. Only by building an independent national economy is it possible to prevent the economic infiltration and political interference by the imperialists and maintain and consolidate the already gained independence and achieve the country's development and national prosperity. And only by so doing can we shape all lines and policies independently on the basis of our own view and judgement and thoroughly implement them, establish economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit and enter the international arena as a full-fledged, independent state.

The line of building an independent national economy is the only correct line which enables us to lay the material and technical foundations for socialism most rapidly and most splendidly.

The Leader clarified the lawful demand of the laying of the material and technical foundation for socialism in the building of socialism-communism and its concrete contents and advanced the line of building an independent national economy as the only way for meeting it. Thus he perfected the theory on the material and technical foundations for socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...As long as national distinctions remain and states exist, these material and technological foundations of socialism must be built by each national state as a unit. Therefore, it can be said that firm material and technological foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy diversified in its development, equipped with the latest technology and run by its own national cadres, using its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies so that its domestic products can fully meet the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic and defence construction and the people's consumption for heavy and light industrial goods and farm produce." (Ibid., p. 538.)

As the Leader said, the material and technical foundations of socialism can be laid only by building an independent national economy.

The material and technical foundations of socialism make it necessary to have all branches of the economy and equip it with up-to-date techniques so that the ever-growing requirements of society for products can be met in an all-round way.

Only when we have the independent national economy equipped with up-to-date techniques and developed in a many-sided, comprehensive way, can we satisfactorily meet the various demands of economic construction and people's life.

But socialist construction is carried on by each national state as a unit, and the work of establishing public ownership of the means of production is also done in the same way.

Therefore, the laying of the material and technical foundations of socialism with each national state as a unit is the objective and indispensable thing.

And the course of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism cannot but be the course of building an independent national economy.

Only when the material and technical foundations of socialism are built in this way as a comprehensive, independent economic unit of a national state, can balances among all branches of its national economy be maintained actively, its natural resources be tapped and utilized rationally and a high rate of growth in production be steadily ensured in conformity with the requirement of the law of socialist economic development.

Moreover, only in this way can we develop science, technology and culture rapidly, steadily raise the technological and cultural standards of the working people and turn them into people of a new type, developed in an all-round way.

The line of building an independent national economy enables us to have powerful defence capacity.

To possess a powerful defence capability, each country should firmly build an independent national economy. Only by so doing, can it equip its army and people with up-to-date weapons, turn itself into a fortress and satisfy the material requirement of the front and the rear in case of emergency. The building of an independent national economy, therefore, is indispensable for successfully building socialism and communism under the conditions where we stand face to face with the imperialists.

The line of building an independent national economy is a great line which clearly indicates the most correct way of solving the national problem.

Economic backwardness is the basis of national inequality. National inequality does not vanish as soon as the socialist revolution emerges victorious in each country, nor does it disappear through the amalgamation of nations in one way or another. For the eradication of national inequality and for the fullest free development and all-round efflorescence of nations under socialism, it is necessary to eliminate economic backwardness and build a highly developed independent national economy. The comprehensively developed, independent national economy is a basic guarantee for each nation to actually exercise the sacred right of national self-determination, attain national prosperity and build socialism and communism with success.

The line of building an independent national economy, put forward by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a revolutionary line which renders it possible to reinforce the political, economic and military might of each country and accelerate its socialist and communist construction and make the working class faithfully discharge both its national and international duties.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught:

"Only by building an independent national economy, can each country accelerate socialist construction and also increase the might of the entire socialist camp. The economy of every socialist country, as an independent unit of the world socialist economic system, is developing steadily in close mutual relationship and co-operation. The might of the socialist economic system as a whole will be reinforced when every unit of it grows powerful." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 63-64.)

As the Leader said, the building of an independent national economy is the correct way of actively contributing not only to the revolution of each country but also to the development of the world revolution. The revolution of each country is part of the world revolution. The victory of the world revolution, therefore, is unthinkable apart from the victory of the revolution in each country.

The world socialist economic system consists of the independent economic units of all socialist countries, and the strengthening of the independent national economy of each socialist country leads to further increase of the economic might of all the socialist countries and enables the people of each country to discharge better their international duty to the world revolution.

Only when an independent national economy is built in each country, is it possible to ensure mutual accommodation of the fraternal countries in the economy on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit, further strengthen co-operation and solidarity among the countries and contribute to reinforcing the world revolutionary forces.

By advancing the line of building an independent national economy, the Leader brightly illumined the road of increasing the might of the socialist countries, expediting socialist and communist construction and further hastening the ultimate victory of the world revolution and made a great contribution to further enriching the treasure-store of Marxism-Leninism.

Hong Il Nam

Vigorous Struggle Now Afoot for Pre-Schedule Fulfilment of the First Two-Year Tasks of the Six-Year Plan

The entire working people of our country are now all out to fulfil ahead of the set time the Six-Year Plan which envisages a high rate of development of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said in his New Year address:

"This year we will take another big stride forward in our endeavour to carry out the magnificent programme of socialist construction set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Party and open up clear vistas for the peaceful reunification of the country."

Immensely inspired by the Leader's New Year address, our working people are carrying on a vigorous labour campaign with a firm determination to carry out their tasks for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan by April 15, the 60th birthday of the Leader, the greatest jubilee of the nation, so as to make giant strides in the struggle for fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and hasten the day of national reunification.

In the field of industry the Red machine builders of the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant, resolving to fulfil their first two-year tasks by April 15 and overfulfil their annual plan at more than 125 per cent by the year-end, challenged to a socialist emulation drive the workers, technicians and office employees of all other factories and enterprises throughout the country.

Following the initiative, the employees of the Chollima Komdok Mine with the title of Laurel Guards and a number of other units and enterprises—colliery, geological prospecting corps, lumber station, locomotive corps, automobile transport corps, factory, port and railway station—also resolved to carry out their tasks for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan by April 15 and challenged to a socialist emulation drive other units, factories and enterprises in the respective branches of the national economy.

In the domain of agriculture the members of the Union of Agricultural Working People in the Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm in Kangso county and the UAWP members in Nyongbyon county, determined to increase the grain output by more than one ton per *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields, called upon other UAWP members and agricultural co-op farmers all over the country to join in a socialist emulation campaign.

In response to the afore-said challenges the working people in all branches of the national economy turned out as one in a more vigorous labour struggle.

Holding higher the torch of the technical innovation enkindled by the Leader, the workers of the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Plant are making strenuous efforts to follow up the successes attained in their struggle for automation of the production processes and, at the same time, to maintain the level of 1,000 machine-tool production per month by building up the raw material base more solidly, augment the variety and decisively improve the quality.

Following the torch of Huichon, many other factories and enterprises campaigned with vim and vigor for the technical innovation to introduce mechanization and automation in the production processes, with the result that they have already overfulfilled their tasks for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan. And the number of such factories keeps growing every day.

In the countryside the agricultural working people are pushing ahead with comprehensive mechanization and all-round chemicalization of agricultural production and making great success in the preparations for this year's farming.

Thanks to the high political enthusiasm of the working people under the wise leadership of the Leader and to the tremendous might of the solidly-built, independent national economy, the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan will be carried into practice far ahead of schedule.

In our system, nothing is more precious than the people.

KIM IL SUNG

Everybody Enjoys Good Health and Longevity in Our Country

From old times our people desired to live long in good health without knowing poverty and diseases. But before liberation, in the old society where men exploited men this simple desire of our working people was only a dream.

In the mammonistic exploiter society, the poor people are dying of hunger and diseases.

But our people are now living in a society where human lives are valued most. Hospitals and clinics were set up everywhere—towns and the countryside, and mines and fishing villages—and the system of universal free medical service has been introduced, under the great favour of which the people consult doctors and take medicine gratis.

The introduction of the system of universal free medical service is the fruition of the deep love of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the people who cherished for centuries the desire to live long in good health, freed from exploitation and oppression. And this is one of the great achievements our Party has gained in socialist construction under his wise guidance.

From the time when he set out on the revolutionary struggle in his early years shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, the Leader regarded it as part of the great work of national and social liberation to protect and promote the health of our working people and set it as an important task of our revolution.

In the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, he specified that **"...a law on various insurances for the workers shall be enacted by the state organ..."**

The fatherly Leader who was possessed of high virtues and showed the boundlessly warm affection for the people effected the free medical treatment for the entire people in the guerilla bases-liberated areas and established the valuable traditions of the system of public health service to be introduced in our country when it would be liberated.

With the same profound affection that he showed for his men and the people in the guerilla bases in the arduous days of anti-Japanese armed struggle, after liberation he took utmost care for the promotion of the health of our people and showed all concern for them.

Thanks to him, in our country the free medical service started to be offered to those eligible for social insurance as early as January 1947.

In 1948 the scope of its recipients was expanded and broader segments of the people came to enjoy the benefit of free medical service.

Even in the period of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War when everything was reduced to ashes and everything was short, he showed the deep love for the people all along.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally attended to the preparatory work for the introduction of the system of universal free medical service and enforced the system for our people who were fighting displaying peerless patriotism and heroism for victory, in January 1953 when our country was under the difficult condition of war.

After the introduction of the system the Leader spared nothing for its consolidation so that our people could enjoy its benefits to the fuller extent.

The Leader allocated a huge amount of state funds for medical establishment, with the result that the provincial, city and county hospitals were rehabilitated from ruin before anything else, relying on the material and technical foundations for the production of medicine and medical appliances he had laid even in the years of the war. On the other hand, he saw to it that more clinics were newly set up in villages and that new pharmaceutical and medical appliances factories were built in many places on the basis of the raw materials and science and technology of our country.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught:

"Socialist medicine, popular medicine, is fundamentally different from bourgeois medicine.... The rudiments of socialist medicine are prevention, that is, to take measures beforehand so that the working people may not fall ill. It can be said, therefore, that socialist medicine is prophylactic medicine."

In accordance with the prophylactic line set forth by the Leader, today a well-ordered anti-epidemic system has been established in our country from the centre down to every city and county to prevent contagious diseases and maladies. Under the system hygienic and anti-epidemic work is intensified and collective medical check-up is carried on, and preventive inoculation is applied to the entire people every year—some ten kinds for grown-ups and more than fifteen kinds for children.

Hospitals actively carry on their work under the section-doctor system so that all the population can enjoy the benefits of free medical treatment better, and receive specialized preventive treatment.

Thus, in our country doctors do not wait for patients to come but go to them to actively give prophylactic treatment.

Our children and women receive extra-benefits of health service.

All our working women are given paid leave before and after childbirth. The hospitals and clinics register pregnant women and take care of them until they give birth to children, and give delivery assistance to all of them.

The fatherly Leader gave a programmatic teaching at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on developing the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals, reinforcing maternity facilities for the rural women and setting up children's wards in all *ri*. Now our women and children have come to receive still greater benefits from the state.

A radical improvement has also been made in the living environment of our people and their working conditions and the fine sanitary facilities are provided to them everywhere.

All factories and enterprises are furnished with perfect labour protection facilities and harmful labour is becoming harmless. Occupational diseases have been eradicated.

In this way the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, established the advanced system of health service in our country and ensured all conditions for giving the fullest play to this system. At the same time, he educated the medical workers ideologically, teaching them that they should become communists before they become doctors and that the most important thing in their service is the communist love for men and sincerity in service.

With his example of infinite affection for the people the fatherly Leader always inspired all the medical workers and brought them up as true protectors of human lives.

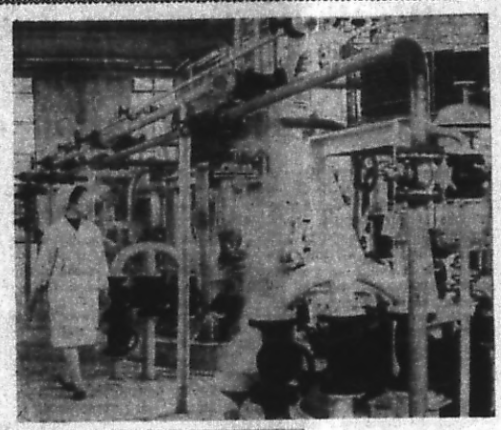
Our medical workers, therefore, offer without hesitation their blood, flesh and bone for the treatment of patients. They do their best for the health and life of the people and strive to develop the *Juche*-oriented medical science onto a higher plane, as the Leader instructed.

In our country now it is ordinary things that the diseases which have been hitherto regarded incurable are successfully treated.

The sunrays, no matter how bright they are, cannot reach all things. But the rays of great affection of the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, reach all our people.

Happy are our people who live under the system of universal free medical service, an excellent form of public health service, and the advanced prophylactic and therapeutical system, enjoying the devoted service of the medical workers.

Pak Hae Chon



Modernly-equipped Sunchon Pharmaceutical Factory

Doctors are going out to the section under their charge

☆ ☆

Hospital in a Rural Village

Just a few days ago I read a newspaper article reporting the death of two children in south Korea.

It said that a burnt child in Chunchon city, Kangwon Province, south Korea and an ill-fed child in Pusan were taken to hospitals but died on the back of their mothers, denied medical treatment, because they had no money to pay for the treatment.

The newspaper laid all the blame on the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their lackeys, who don't care at all about the protection and promotion of people's health. According to the newspaper, they appropriate no more than 8 per cent of the budgetary expenditure of the puppet government for the "public health service" and pressgang the medical workers whose number is very small into the puppet army or sell them out to foreign slave dealers, with the result that the number of doctorless *myon* (sub-county) in south Korea runs into more than 800 in the total of 1,400 *myon*.

Innumerable are the people who are dying every day in south Korea, unable to receive medical treatment because of their poorness. Small wonder that south Korea is called a "kingdom of diseases" or a "den of diseases."

Why should our fellow countrymen in south Korea be undergoing such a misery, while everybody in the northern half of the DPRK receives the free medical care and enjoys a long life in good health under the most excellent, advanced system of public health service established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader? I pondered over for quite a while reading the article. Such a shocking tragedy happens only in a rotten society like south Korea where the U.S. imperialists and their bootlickers, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, lord it over.

Our northern half where the system of public health service has been established lends a striking contrast to south Korea.

Only the fact that all clinics in our rural communities are being developed into hospitals suffices to show the excellence of the public health service system in the northern half of the DPRK.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, instructed as follows:

...We should build up county hospitals well, reinforce maternity facilities for the rural women, develop the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals, and set up children's wards in all *ri*, so as to decisively improve the medical service for the rural inhabitants."

In hearty response to the instruction of the great Leader, the people in all parts of our countryside are now waging a vigorous struggle to build county hospitals better and develop clinics in rural villages into hospitals.

Clinics have been already made hospitals in many villages and their work runs well.

Some time ago I had an opportunity to visit the remote mountain village of Saengyang-ri in Sinpyong county, North Hwanghae Province, a village once known as a place bad to live in.

Under Japanese imperialist rule poor peasants, deprived of their lands by the Japanese imperialists and landlords, came to the village and tilled slopes to eke out a scanty livelihood.

The frequent attacks of endemics and epidemics claimed a heavy toll of the villagers' life. But they remained helpless, because they, far removed from civilization, had no knowledge of medicine to cure diseases, nor could they afford even a doze of drug.

But at present things have turned quite different. The village is thriving under the warm rays of our socialist system. A clinic was set up there at first; and it has recently been developed into a hospital with pediatric, surgical, medical and obstetric departments plus maternity ward, dispensary and in-patient ward.

I went to see the newly built hospital. Making the round of it, I deeply felt the paternal affection of the respected and beloved Leader for the people, who stints nothing for the promotion of their health, considering men's life as the most precious of all in the world.

The Leader laid down the solid foundations of the public health service in the days of glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, in order to relieve our people from the bitter sufferings.

After liberation, he made our peasants enjoy the benefits of the system of free medical care by setting up a clinic in every rural *ri*.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the fatherly Leader, concerned about the life of the peasants and the promotion of their health at all times, showed a great solicitude by taking measures to develop clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals so that they could receive specialized prophylactic and medical care more satisfactorily in the same way as the town-dwellers do.

The hospital in Saengyang-ri was built with modern equipment soon after the Party Congress. Looking round it, I wondered if I was seeing an urban hospital.

Every department of the hospital keeps a file of health-care cards in which a detailed account of the health conditions of each villager is given.

The hospital does its work well under the section-doctor system. The doctors do not wait for patients to come but go out and make a house-to-house visit in sections under their charge in order to see the health conditions of people. In case they find anyone suffering from a slightest disease, they lose no time to take measures for their treatment; some cases are ordered to visit the hospital to receive further treatment, and serious ones are taken to the inpatient ward immediately.

The expectant mothers receive regular medical aid from the doctors visiting the hospital or staying in their houses, till they are put into the maternity ward a few days before delivery. So our rural women have no worries about childbirth at all. The children, taken ill, are immediately brought into the children's ward and kept there till complete recovery. This enables their mothers to work without any worries.

Our peasants who were too poor to afford even a doze of drug and get a shot in the arm under Japanese imperialist rule, are enjoying a happy life in good health, greatly favoured by the excellent system of public health service.

True, our villages have been undergoing changes beyond recognition under the wise leadership and great care of the fatherly Leader.

Farming is done with the help of machines and chemicals, and peasants receive the free medical treatment in the same conditions as in towns. There are water service, bus service and TV network, too. Our villages today are good to live in, and tomorrow they will be far better.

Pak Chon

The clinics in rural area are developed into hospitals. Photo shows the newly-built hospital in the village of Ripsok-*ri*

Remarkable Success in Winter Fishing

Winter fishing is now in full swing in the East Sea of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, instructed.

"It is necessary to catch fish all the year round without regard to the seasons, catch them by both collective and separate fishing, in deep seas and in adjacent waters, with large vessels and with small boats, catch this variety and catch that; in this way fish must be caught by various methods without letup."

In response to the instruction of the Leader the fishery workers worked hard to catch a lot of fish in their winter fishing operation.

As a result, remarkable successes were scored one after another; the Red fishermen daily caught 3,000-4,000 tons of *dorumugi* in November last, which was a prelude to winter fishing. This showed an increase by 10 per cent compared with the same period of 1970.

This was followed by full-scale fishing of *myongtae*. Out of sheer desire to live up with loyalty to the concern of the Leader who is solicitous to supply more fish to our people, they strove hard and caught 15,000-17,000 tons of *myongtae* a day on an average in December last by giving priority to shoal detection work and actively introducing the advanced fishing methods. They fulfilled the last year's fishing plan.

Entering the New Year, they kept making a fine haul of fish by employing the scientific fishing methods in line with changing conditions of its migration.

The trawl-boats belonging to the Wonsan Fishery Station caught 60 tons of *myongtae* in one netting and those to other fishery stations 40-50 tons. In particular, the fishery workers of the Soho Fishery Station made an amazing innovation by carrying out their fishing plan for January only in seven days.

Following the teaching of the Leader on combining the medium and small-scale fisheries properly with the large-scale fishery, the boats engagad in medium and small-scale fishing operation also caught plenty of fish.

The fishermen of No. 4 fleet of Sinpo Fishery Station with the title of Guards who already hit the first two-year target of the Six-Year Plan are now waging an active struggle to carry out the three-year tasks by April 15, and fishermen of fishery stations in Riwon, Sinchang, Sapo and Yonchon, catch 1.5 or 2 times more fish than schedule by using all kinds of fishing tackle.

In this way the Ministry of Fisheries overfulfilled the January plan at 100.4 per cent as of January 16. This is a haul 1.4 times as much as in the corresponding period of last year.

Not content with such a success, the fishing workers are now campaigning with greater vigor to catch more fish so as to hit the first two-year target of the Six-Year Plan by April 15.

Fishermen make innovations in winter fishing

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Foreign Friends Say

The Most Excellent Public Health Service System Ever Introduced in the World

Much can be said about the low rent, but let me say a few words about the medical service in the DPRK. One has no worry at all about the expenses for it—doctor's fees, hospital charges, etc., because the state bears them all. The best in the world is the DPRK where everyone enjoys a long life in good health under the social security system. Indeed, the government for the people and the society for the people have come into being with brilliance in the DPRK.

(Taizo Mihara, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has introduced the most excellent public health service system in the world.

All the medical services are provided free of charge, and stress is laid on prevention of diseases.

Premier Kim Il Sung said that socialist medicine is preventive one.

In accordance with his teaching all the medical workers set it as the first and foremost task to prevent diseases, and the medical treatment follows it. Such efforts are a great success. In this country the days are gone when disease was the main cause of death.

Working people receive various medical treatments free of charge at any time and at any place if they want to.

(From an article in the U.S. newspaper **Guardian***)*

Upholding the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, doctors not only give medical treatment but also pay particularly keen attention to prevention of diseases so that no one may suffer from them.

As a result, such epidemics as cholera, malaria and smallpox were completely eradicated in Korea.

I could not but be surprised, when I heard a story that the doctors in a hospital voluntarily donated their bones and flesh to a patient to save him. Nowhere else in the world can we find such a fact.

(Mushahid Hussein Said, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Association for Friendship and Culture)

I, a man keenly interested in the problem of health and sanitation, can say that this problem has been completely solved in the DPRK.

My admiration goes to the development of preventive medicine in particular. Doctors make a house-to-house visit in the section under their charge to see if all the population there are in good health.

So I may as well say that everyone has his family doctor in the DPRK.

They are a striking contrast to the doctors in capitalist countries who apply a stethoscope first to the patient's purse.

(Kyuta Yamaguchi, Director of Japan Amateur Athletic Association)

True, socialist Korea is a wonderful country and Premier Kim Il Sung is a great personage.

I would like, first of all, to offer my heartfelt thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung.

Though I have traveled to many countries by ship, I have never seen such a country as Korea where a man's life is valued and where doctors and nurses look after the patients on their own responsibility. It's true that Korea's public health service system is the best in the world. I have never thought that there is so fine a country to live in as Korea.

Wherever I go, I will proudly tell the people that Korea under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung is a country where the people have the best social system to live.

(Kikiras Fotios, Chief Engineer of the Greek vessel "Agia Sophia")

The Leader's Proposal for Independent National Reunification Is an Epochal Step for the Earliest Realization of Desire of Our People

☆

We Fully Support and Hail the Reasonable Policy for Promoting Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the various working people's organizations of our country issued statements fully supporting and warmly hailing the most reasonable and wisest policy for accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people, elucidated on January 10 in his answers to the questions raised by the newsmen of Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun:** "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems."

Chairman Li Guk Ro of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland quoted in his statement the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

Chairman Li Guk Ro went on:

This policy clarified by the Leader is an embodiment of his great *Juche* idea in the question of national reunification and it is an epochal step to remove tension in our country and bring a new phase in national reunification at present time.

The conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and south and drastic reduction of the armed forces of north and south Korea to be made under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn show a straight way for checking the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, relieving the south Korean people from heavy burdens of military expenditure and putting an end to the national split as early as possible, he noted, and said:

Convinced that this policy is the most reasonable and wisest one that reflects the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people for the earliest realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, I fully support and warmly welcome it.

Exposing and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their fascist repression of the people and their frantic war preparations, he stressed:

The entire south Korean people should keep up a dynamic struggle in firm unity to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and frustrate the reinvasion schemes of the Japanese militarists and should fight staunchly against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's treacherous act to keep the country divided and for the independent national reunification.

In his statement Chairman Ryom Tae Jun of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea quoted from the Leader's words that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

He quoted another passage from his answers:

"...We call for north-south political negotiations to strengthen contacts and ties between the north and south and solve the question of national reunification."

The policy of concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and conducting north-south political negotiations, a policy advanced anew by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, is of great significance in removing tension in Korea and laying a solid basis for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, he pointed out, and said:

Especially, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who have been hell-bent for the fascist repression of the south Korean people under the absurd pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north," can cook up no longer any excuse for repressing the people, as a result of the Leader's announcement of the wise policy.

He also pointed out:

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique really have no intention to "march to north for reunification," they should take a decisive step to accept our new proposal for promoting national reunification through political negotiations between political parties and social organizations in the north and south.

Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, said emphatically:

The policy clarified recently by the Leader constitutes a national-salvation measure which is of tremendous significance in opening up a phase decisively favourable to the cause of the country's peaceful reunification and it is, in particular, an epochal step which announces a total bankruptcy of the ruse of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who have repressed the people and kicked up war hysteria under the preposterous plea of the "threat of southward aggression from the north."

He quoted the words of the respected and beloved Leader:

"If they truly want peace in our country and peaceful reunification, they should agree to conclude a peace agreement between the north and south, instead of clamouring about the fictitious 'threat of southward aggression'."

If the rulers of south Korea keep betraying the country and the nation, instead of agreeing to our just proposal, they will perish once and for all without redeeming themselves from the crimes they have committed against the country, he declared.

Chairman Kim Si Hak of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, warmly supporting and welcoming the proposal put forth by the great Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, had this to say:

If a peace agreement is concluded in accordance with this fair and aboveboard proposal for reunification, it will administer a heavy blow at the new war provocations of U.S. imperialism and the reaggression manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists and hasten the complete failure of the "Nixon doctrine" aimed at making the Koreans fight the Koreans and the Asians fight the Asians.

The Leader's wise proposal for accelerating national reunification has resulted in laying bare to the full the fraudulent nature of the "threat of southward aggression," a cliche of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and in terminating the trickery of the rascals, Chairman Kim Si Hak stressed.

Kim Duk Ran, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, stated:

The national-salvation proposal advanced this time by the great Leader, Premier Kim Il Sung, is the correctest one that fully conforms to the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people and women.

She pointed out that it is the most fair, aboveboard and realistic proposal acceptable to all and a wise suggestion which has rendered it no longer possible for the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to make such a plea as the "threat of southward aggression."

If the south Korean rulers truly want to find a way out, they should accept our fair and aboveboard proposal for conclluding a peace agreement between the north and south and all the political parties, social organizations and individual personages of south Korea that hold dear the future of the country and the nation should respond as one to the proposal for north-south negotiations, she declared.

The Historic Cause of Country's Reunification, the Greatest Desire of the Nation, Will Be Surely Accomplished

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people, clarified the epochal policy for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country, in his answers to the questions raised by the newsmen of the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun:** "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems.". His policy is now evoking great repercussions among the working people of our country.

Choe Gi Sok, leader of the Chollima Metal Processing Workteam of Chollima Stamping Workshop of the October 5 Electric Machine Factory, quoted the following passage from the answers of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

Choe Gi Sok went on:

The Leader set forth the really fair and square proposal and thus opened out a historic occasion for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Leader's proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south is an initiative and positive measure for removing tension in Korea and opening the door of the reunification of the country, he noted.

We absolutely support the epochal proposal for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, set forth by the Leader, and his proposal for conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south announces a complete fiasco in the "threat of southward aggression" racket kicked up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the workteam leader stressed, and emphatically said in conclusion: All the people in north and south Korea, rallied iron-strong around Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, will keep on an energetic fight along the path indicated by him, and thus accomplish without fail the historic cause of the country's reunification, the greatest desire of the nation.

Rim Yun Sam, leader of the Chollima No. 6 Workteam of the Sangam Cooperative Farm in Kangnam county, had this to say:

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, advanced a new proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south and to cut drastically the armed forces of north and south Korea under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea. This proposal is the embodiment of his great *Juche* idea in the question of national reunification; it is the most fair and reasonable proposal which reflects the keen desire of the entire Korean people in the north and south and enjoys the unanimous support of the world progressive people.

The Leader proposed the north-south political negotiations and reclarified the readiness to have talks with all political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party at any time and at any place agreed upon, with an aim of making contacts and reestablishing relations between the north and the south so as to solve the question of national reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference, Rim Yun Sam emphasized.

Hong Hui Yu, researcher of the Institute of History of the Academy of Social Sciences, said:

The Leader's proposal for national reunification serves as an epochal national-salvation measure which will enable us to make a breakthrough in our struggle for removing tension in our country, pulling down the barrier between the north and the south and accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification at the earliest possible date.

From the answers of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the researcher quoted: **"If the south Korean rulers are to find a true way out, they should come to the national stand, give up even now their absurd assertion that they would 'build up strength' with the backing of outside forces to overpower north Korea by force and attain 'reunification by prevailing over communism' and accept our fair and aboveboard proposals to reunify the country in a peaceful way by joining the efforts of the Korean people themselves."**

He went on:

The south Korean rulers should honestly admit their crimes even now, stop their act of selling out the country and the nation to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and respond to the earnest call and fair and aboveboard proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic to realize peaceful reunification through negotiations between the Koreans themselves, discarding the ruinous idea of relying on the outside forces.

This alone will show them a way out.

Kim Son Hwa, a Socialist Working Youth Leaguer of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, remarked:

If a peace agreement is concluded between the north and the south as recently proposed by the Leader for national reunification, the tension in our country will be removed, a decisively favourable condition be provided for the cause of national reunification and the people and youth in south Korea be relieved of the heavy burdens of the expenditures for war preparations.

The conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south will also prove a serious blow to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the reinvasion on Korea of the Japanese militarists and speed up a wholesale bankruptcy of the "Nixon doctrine" designed to make Koreans fight Koreans and Asians fight Asians and will greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion she said: We youths, heartily responding to the Leader's proposal for the independent peaceful reunification of the country, are making an unshakable determination to further vigorously push forward the socialist construction so as to contribute to hastening the conclusion of a peace agreement and the political negotiations between the north and the south.

"Most Realistic, Reasonable Proposal for Peaceful Reunification of the Country"

Great Repercussions among Japanese People

Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, noted that the answers given by Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the immediate internal and external policies of the DPRK Government and the guiding ideology underlying them.

Saying that he read the answers with deep impression, he continued: The *Juche* idea founded by Premier Kim Il Sung is a guide to action not only for the Korean people but for the world working people.

Pointing out that **"Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of the master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country,"** Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"...It means to embody independence and creativeness so that one solves all problems of revolutionary struggle and constructive work mainly with his own efforts from the independent and creative stand, and according to the specific realities of his own country."

It is necessary not only for the Korean people to establish *Juche*. Of course, the way of embodying the *Juche* idea in Korea may be different from that in Japan, but I should like to say that the *Juche* idea formulated by Premier Kim Il Sung in the specific realities of Korea is the fundamental idea which not only the Korean people but all the people of the world should make the invariable guiding compass in their action.

Premier Kim Il Sung said this time that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and the south to remove tension and replace the armistice with a durable peace and that north-south political negotiations be held for the independent reunification, with a view to solving the question of Korea's reunification.

This is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for realizing the peaceful reunification of the country under the complicated and tense situation centering around Korea today.

It can be said that this proposal is a programme of action for reunifying Korea and a most reasonable proposal which is acceptable to anyone who is desirous of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This proposal is a reflection of the firm resolution to achieve without fail the peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves under the present situation in which the socialist construction is successfully going on in the northern half of the Republic and the internal and external situation is developing in favour of the peaceful reunification of Korea. I fully support this proposal.

Referring to the problem concerning the relations between Japan and Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung, in the answers, held fast to the principle that to normalize the relations between the two countries, the Japanese government should, above all, give up its hostile policy towards the DPRK, abrogate the "Japan-south Korea treaty" and stop reinvading south Korea and, at the same time, laid stress on the need of promoting mutual visits and economic and cultural interchange to improve the relations between the two countries as an immediate measure.

The Korean side which had undergone bitter experiences for a long time under Japanese imperialist colonial rule expressed such an elastic and active attitude for the improvement of the relations between Japan and Korea. I pay my respects for this, and I feel very regretful that the Japanese government is not responding to such attitude of the DPRK side.

In conclusion he manifested his determination to exert active efforts for the improvement of the relations between Japan and Korea while continuously waging an indefatigable struggle to correct the hostile policy of the Japanese government towards the DPRK, scrap the "Japan-south Korea treaty" and check the Japanese militarist forces' reaggression of south Korea.

Yoshiaki Masaki, Chairman of the Policy Council of the Komei Party, said:

We pay high tribute to Premier Kim Il Sung for his efforts for realizing the reunification of the country in a peaceful way and firmly believe that the peaceful reunification of Korea will surely be attained.

We have opposed the "Japan-south Korea treaty" and demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

It will be a great contribution to improving the relations between Japan and Korea if the Japanese and Korean peoples deepen mutual understanding and establish good-neighbour relations through brisk interchange in all domains including economy and culture.

The Komei Party will exert all its efforts as in the past to improve the relations between the DPRK and Japan.

Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, said:

Premier Kim Il Sung said in his answers to the questions raised by the newsmen of **Yomiuri Shimbun** that the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement between the north and the south to remove tension in Korea and that north-south political negotiations be held to solve the question of national reunification.

It is a wise measure to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south under the condition in which the peaceful reunification cannot be realized right now.

It is a good thing to deepen mutual understanding through north-south contacts, and a peace agreement is very favourable for this, I believe. And Premier Kim Il Sung referred with emphasis to the question of improving the relations between Japan and Korea. What he said is very reasonable.

The words Premier Kim Il Sung said for the problem concerning the relations between Japan and Korea this time are in full accord with the reality, and we express our heartfelt respect for this.

Ken Tamura, Chairman of the Public Information Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party, said:

After reading the answers of Premier Kim Il Sung published in **Yomiuri Shimbun**, I felt once again that the Premier is a very great personage.

The shining development of the DPRK, I think, is attributable to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. It is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea founded by him.

Clearly expounding the home and foreign policy of the DPRK Government, the Premier set forth in his answers the principled and powerful policies particularly on the problem of Korea's peaceful reunification and the problem concerning the relations between Japan and Korea. These policies are acceptable to anyone who is desirous of peace and democracy.

The Premier proposed that a peace agreement be concluded between the north and the south and north-south political negotiations held. This is a very reasonable proposal for solving the question of Korea's reunification by the Korean people themselves peacefully.

At present Japan should make efforts to abrogate the "Japan-south Korea treaty" concluded with south Korea. For this, as Premier Kim Il Sung said, interchange should be promoted and good-neighbour relations established between Japan and Korea. This is the point to which we attach importance to improve the relations between the two countries.

Yukio Aoshima, Member of the House of Councillors from the Niin Club, said:

I read with deep impression the answers given by Premier Kim Il Sung. He is a really great Leader.

Everybody cannot but respect Premier Kim Il Sung who has built such a wonderful country as it is today on the debris wrought by the Korean war.

The corner-stone of all the policies for state construction in Korea is the great *Juche* idea propounded by Premier Kim Il Sung.

All the policies of the DPRK Government are based on the *Juche* idea and the people have built a proud country, absolutely supporting Premier Kim Il Sung and closely uniting around him.

We feel irresistible admiration for the shining development made in the DPRK under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. A series of his proposals for the peaceful reunification of north and south Korea showed me the self-confidence with which the Korean people have built a full-fledged, powerful and reliable country.

Premier Kim Il Sung proposed this time to conclude, first of all, a peace agreement between the north and the south to remove tension in Korea and hold north-south political negotiations to promote the reunification. This is, indeed, an epochal proposal. I fully support this just proposal.

The south Korean rulers should not miss this opportunity. There is no reason for them to oppose the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south. They should take an affirmative attitude towards this at once.

As Premier Kim Il Sung said broad-mindedly, the south Korean rulers must not keep to the road of relying upon outside forces and suppressing the people but must come to the genuine national stand and advance along the road of national reunification.

The Drone of Machines Reverberates over Fields of Co-op Farm

When we arrived in the Chollima Migok Cooperative Farm in North Hwanghae Province, set in the foot of Mt. Mira-san covered with fruit trees, we were fascinated by the picturesque view of the village where stood cosy modern houses, a club house and buildings of kindergarten, nursery and store.

Extending over the village was a spacious plain of the methodically laid paddy-fields, crisscrossed with irrigation waterways. The lorries and tractors, laden with manure, were seen coming and going on the straight road. Farmers were busy loading and unloading manure.

On the bulletin board at the crossroads leading to the farm's office and the fields were read the words of the Leader: **"Promotion of the rural technical revolution is a very pressing task before us today. We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside."**

And shown on the board were pictures of farmers who had effected innovations in their work.

We met the chief agro-engineer of the farm. He told us that following the Leader's instruction on narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour, one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, they had made a big success in all-round mechanization of agriculture. Accompanied by him we made for the field where land readjustment work was going on.

In the field the crew of the twice Chollima mechanized workteam were straightening the paddy-field with bulldozers.

Small paddy-plots were being readjusted into the standard size of one or two *chongbo*.

In order to carry out the instruction of the Leader to readjust paddy and non-paddy plots for comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, this farm had pushed ahead the work in a planned way every year, and, in recent years, straightened 75 per cent of all its paddy-fields.

High were the spirits of the members of the mechanized workteam who, upholding their honour as vanguards of rural mechanization, came out in delivering farmers from arduous labour. They carefully checked machines to raise their operation rate, thrashed out through the collective consultation a plan for carrying out their work in a most effective way and thus made innovations by fulfilling their daily quotas two to three times. They also invented a new kind of leveller last year, which helped them to increase labour productivity four to five times.

Tractor-trailed sprayers were seen busily working to carry and scatter manure which was heaped in paddy-fields. Here and there in the plain machines were operating effectively to help farmers.

All achievements in mechanization of agriculture are ascribable to the guidance of the Leader and his enormous solicitudes, the chief agro-engineer emphasized, and said:

The Leader elaborated a great plan to free our peasants from arduous labour as early as possible and indicated the direction and way of the technical revolution in the countryside. For its execution he gave on-the-spot guidance to many cooperative farms and visited many times our Migok Cooperative Farm, too.

In May 1968 he came to this farm to show in detail the direction and way of all-round mechanization and chemicalization. He dropped in at fields where work was done by machines and inquired about labour force used and grains harvested per *chongbo*, and highly praised our farmers for their achievements, saying that all farming work should be mechanized in the future.

The Leader sent a number of farm machines to our farm on several occasions.

Immensely inspired by the warm care of the fatherly Leader, our farmers vigorously strove to introduce mechanization in more kinds of farming work on a broader scale, with the result that most of it including ploughing, levelling, sowing, thrashing and transport have been mechanized.

After his explanation we looked round the stores and machine shed of the farm.

The farm had scores of tractors—six or seven tractors for every hundred *chongbo* of land. In the shed we saw the neatly-kept machines of various kinds including lister, insecticide splinkler and seeder.

According to the chief agro-engineer, this farm had 260 farm machines, 60 in kind, and most of farming work was done by them.

There were also various machines that level paddy-fields for rice-transplantation, and now farmers did not do the levelling work by hands at all. The farm had several weedkiller-splinklers which had completely freed peasants from the arduous work of weeding.

Each work team possessed a highly efficient combined machine which does thrashing, grain selection and packing.

Thanks to the wide introduction of mechanization, last year 75 man-days were expended per *chongbo* of those paddy-fields where rice is directly sawn and the labour consumption in those paddy-fields where rice is transplanted was reduced by a half of that a few years ago, and the per-*chongbo* yield of rice was on the steady increase.

In the preliberation days our peasants pulled ploughs and cultivated land with hand spades. So their greatest desire then was to have even a draught animal. But now they do farming with the help of machines and chemicals.

"Now we farmers merely attend on machines and young people drive them," said Old Li of Chollima Workteam No. 1 who lived all life as a farmer in this village. And he expressed his emotions, saying that laborious farming work had become a thing of the past.

We felt that coming true was the Leader's great plan on stepping up the rural technical revolution so as to gradually introduce an eight-hour day in all cooperative farms in the near future as in factories and lessen markedly the difference between working conditions in town and those in country.

When we left the farm, the drone of machines rose higher from the plain tinged with the twilight.

Kim Su Yon

Tractor drivers turn out for fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution

15th Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The 15th meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, the second one in the new year, was held at Panmunjom on January 19.

The question of the agenda of the full-dress talks was discussed at the meeting as at the previous meetings, but there was no progress.

The question of the agenda of the full-dress talks has been discussed at ten meetings from the 6th meeting of the preliminary talks which was held in November last year. When is taken into consideration the fact that at the first meeting of the preliminary talks our side advanced a proposal on the agenda of the full-dress talks, this question has been discussed at 11 meetings. But no agreement has been reached owing to the unreasonable attitude of the south Korean side resorting to the delaying tactics from the outset.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The south Korean authorities, talking about some sort of 'stage,' prattle that this can be done and that cannot be done and that only some kind of undertakings must be done first and the other things be deferred. This is a delaying tactics and is not an attitude for solving problems."

At the meeting that day, too, the south Korean side, far from paying attention to bringing the meeting to a success at the earliest date so as to alleviate the sufferings of our nation caused by the split and provide a stepping stone for national reunification, tried only to drag on the talks.

At the meeting, our side stressed that only by realizing free visit between the families and relatives living separated in the north and south, is it possible to alleviate practically and broadly the sufferings of our people torn apart from each other in the north and south for 27 years and, furthermore, to successfully pave, with this as a stepping stone, the way for the peaceful reunification of the country, and held that the agenda of the full-dress talks should be set in accordance with the proposal of our side including free travel.

But, from the outset of the meeting, the south Korean side prattled in its own way about the common points and differences of the proposals of the two sides on the agenda of the full-dress talks and laid an obstacle at the meeting, repeating its untenable "arguments" that the purpose of free travel is "not clear" and it "goes beyond the scope of the Red Cross" and about some sort of the "stand of the Red Cross officials," "stage" and "order."

Head of the delegation of our side Kim Tae Hui stressed:

The north and south Korean Red Cross organizations should solve the question from the independent stand and national position and from the stand of compatriotism and the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross on the basis of the objective realities of our split country and the demand of our people.

The new proposal of our side is a most scientific and reasonable one which is firmly based on the realities of our divided country and correctly reflects the desire of our people who are undergoing sufferings, torn apart in the north and south and unable to visit each other, he said.

Exposing the unreasonableness of the "arguments" of the south Korean side against free travel, he said: They are all ridiculous, unreasonable "arguments" which were deliberately fabricated to create an obstacle to the talks.

Referring to the great significance of the talks, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, said: Instead of making an unreasonable assertion, the south Korean side should think of the families and relatives separated in the north and south, who hope for the early alleviation of their sufferings caused by the split, from the stand of compatriotism and the principle of humanitarianism, and consider how to practically contribute to mitigating the sufferings, from the stand of the Red Cross officials of a split country.

If the south Korean side proceeds from such sincere position, it cannot make a nonsensical talk about "being not clear" and "underlying motive," pointing to our side's fair and aboveboard proposal thoroughly based on compatriotism and the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross, he stressed.

Noting that the talks itself should be conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation to remove distrust and antagonism existing between the north and south and create an atmosphere of trust and unity, the head of the delegation of our side urged the south Korean side to refrain itself from act of undermining the atmosphere of the talks and approach it with more sincerity.

At the meeting, our side made sincere efforts for progress in the discussion of the question, but the south Korean side obdurately refused to respond to our proposal.

As a result, the meeting closed without any progress in the discussion of the question of the agenda.

It was agreed to hold the 16th meeting of the preliminary talks on January 28.

After the meeting was over, Kim Dok Hyon, deputy head and spokesman of our side, had a news conference at Panmunjom.

Answering the questions put by reporters, he explained why there had been no progress at the preliminary talks.

He pointed out:

At the meeting the south Korean side rejected under this or that unwarranted pretext the proposal of our side including free travel between the north and south. It is not because the south Korean side does not understand the real meaning of free travel or its importance but because it pursues the aim of delaying the talks persistently opposing free travel. It was not only after the question of free travel was raised that the south Korean side resorted to the delaying tactics.

The spokesman recalled that at the first meeting of the preliminary talks our side had put forward a comprehensive proposal for overall questions to be discussed at the preliminary talks, but the south Korean side had not advanced its proposal until now. This shows that the south Korean side has the black-hearted intention to create an obstacle and drag on the talks by putting forth unexpectedly a counter-proposal opposing our side's in each question, he noted.

The south Korean side refused, by inventing all unreasonable pretexts, to set the date of the full-dress talks, he said, and continued: This cannot be construed otherwise than a design to drag on the preliminary talks itself and make the full-dress talks a thing of indefinitely distant future.

He remarked in detail that though the south Korean authorities were compelled to agree to hold the north-south Red Cross talks under the pressure of the tendency towards peaceful reunification, they viciously tried to put down the ever growing desire of the south Korean people for peaceful reunification and hamper the progress of the talks, and that the attitude of the south Korean side at the talks was connected with such attitude of the south Korean authorities.

The spokesman answered questions put by reporters concerning the significance of the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations in realizing the peaceful reunification of the country.

He quoted the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"Our stand on the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations is clear. We want to mitigate even a day earlier the sufferings our people are undergoing owing to the division, by bringing the talks to a success with all our sincerity and pave the way, with it as a stepping stone, to the peaceful reunification of the country."**

He said: Though the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations opened to solve humanitarian problems, the greater significance of the talks lies in making it possible to lay a stepping stone for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Precisely from such stand, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he noted, had made all its efforts in the past for the success of the talks.

He stressed:

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will exert all its efforts in future, too, to make the talks successful so that the talks may contribute to removing tension in our country and concluding a peace agreement and holding political negotiations between the north and south to attain the peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the new proposal advanced by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

How Is North-South Korean Red Cross Preliminary Talks Going on

At present the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies is being held at Panmunjom in the limelight of attention and interest of the entire people of north and south Korea and the peace-loving people of the world.

The Editorial Board of the **Pyongyang Times** has received letters from many readers asking for more detailed information about the north-south Korean Red Cross talks. In their letters they fully supported the DPRK Red Cross Society in its sincere effort for the success of the talks and expressed regret at the fact that the south Korean Red Cross society has been attending the talks without any due preparations and deliberately delaying it. And they hoped in unison that the north-south Red Cross talks will yield results at the earliest possible date and become a stepping-stone for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are grateful that our readers sent letters expressing a great concern, and publishes hereby some informations about the north-south Korean Red Cross preliminary talks.

How Did the Talks Open

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have exerted consistent efforts for the realization of contact and dialogue between the north and the south in accordance with the line of independent, peaceful reunification of the country, advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people. These efforts brought north and south Korean Red Cross societies to have the preliminary talks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"We hold that the reunification of Korea should be achieved peacefully on an independent, democratic principle by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

"This is our consistent stand."

Following the fair and just line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government put forward the most reasonable proposals for reunification on over 130 occasions and have made all sincere efforts to carry them into practice.

We proposed more than once to take, at least, the humanitarian steps for travel and correspondence between north and south Korea with a view to mitigating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen torn apart in the two parts of Korea.

In accordance with the line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed the south Korean Red Cross Society in the letter addressed to its president, dated January 31, 1957, that the Red Cross societies in the north and the south should help the dispersed families and relatives to exchange letters of inquiring after each other and that measures should be taken for regular exchange of the letters at a place the south Korean Red Cross Society considers convenient.

Each time, however, the U.S. imperialists and their minions opposed the fair proposals of the WPK and the DPRK Government for national reunification as well as the elementary humanitarian proposal of our Red Cross Society and sought for the continuation of territorial split, clamouring about "achieving the reunification by prevailing over communism."

At the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held in April last we discussed the grave situation resulting from the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who became more frantic in their preparations for another war doggedly opposing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and announced the 8-point programme for national salvation and reunification as a step to save the situation.

Particularly, in his August 6 speech last year Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, reclarified in an all-round way the policy for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Apart from the question as to whether or not the south Korean rulers accept our 8-point peaceful reunification programme, why are they, if they truly want the reunification of the country, afraid of contacts and negotiations between the north and the south?

"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea."

The proposal for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, advanced again by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a just proposal acceptable to all, called forth a great repercussion from the entire Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

Particularly, with this as momentum, the tendency toward the peaceful reunification of the south Korean people grew stronger as never before.

Unable to withstand any longer the pressure of the just public opinion at home and abroad, the south Korean side came out pretending as though it had some interest in national reunification. And they accepted, though late, the north-south contact, part of our consistent compatriotic proposals, which it had so far opposed.

Consequently, the messengers of north and south Korean Red Cross societies made the first historic contact at Panmunjom on August 20 last year, and after five more contacts between them, the preliminary talks opened on September 20.

The opening of the north-south Korean Red Cross talks is a great victory of the line of independent, peaceful reunification of the country, put forward by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung; it is the valuable fruit of the persevering struggle of our Party and the Government of our Republic for executing his line.

At the same time, it is serious blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful minions, who have been doggedly opposing the peaceful reunification of the country as well as contact and dialogue between the north and the south.

How Has the Talks Proceeded

The north and south Korean Red Cross societies had fifteen sittings of their preliminary talks from September 20 last to January 19 this year.

As for the venue of the talks the south Korean side proposed Geneva.

Our side proposed that it should be Panmunjom, stressing that it would go counter to the national stand to hold talks for discussion on the internal affairs of our nation not in our own territory but in a third country.

Our just proposal was accepted and the preliminary talks opened at Panmunjom.

What was the task of the north-south Korean Red Cross preliminary talks?

It was, in a nutshell, to make preparations for the full-dress talks, that is, to discuss and agree upon its venue, date and agenda, the composition of the delegations to it and other procedural matters.

At the first sitting of the preliminary talks on September 20 the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society made fully clear its stand concerning all the matters to be dealt with at the preliminary talks, but the south Korean side has not yet clarified its stand on them.

The first and second sittings of the talks discussed the procedures of the preliminary talks. It was agreed as proposed by our side that the questions of venue, date and agenda of the full-dress talks and composition of the delegations to it and other procedural matters would be discussed in the order set.

The proceeding of the preliminary talks is explained here according to the items discussed.

On the Venue of the Full-Dress Talks

The question of venue of the full-dress talks was discussed at the second and third sittings of the preliminary talks respectively held on September 29 and October 6.

At the first sitting of the talks our side proposed to hold the full-dress talks at Panmunjom and, later on, suggested out of the desire for the earliest opening of the full-dress talks that it would be opened at Panmunjom, to begin with, and then be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately, as the mature conditions would be created.

When it proposed Panmunjom as the venue of the full-dress talks, our side took into consideration that:

Firstly, Panmunjom, situated in the intermediate point between the north and the south, is advantageous for both sides to secure such facilities for the full-dress talks as the means of transport and communication.

Secondly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed in the past that the political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea should have contact and talks either in Pyongyang or in Seoul, but the south Korean authorities turned a deaf ear to our proposal each time.

Now, at the preliminary talks the south Korean Red Cross side responded to our consistent proposals, though late, saying that they did not consider it inconvenient to hold the full-dress talks in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately. That was why our side announced that the full-dress talks would be held in Pyongyang and Seoul.

On the Date of the Full-Dress Talks

The discussion on this question lasted from the third to the sixth sitting on October 2, and culminated in an agreement on the matter of principle suggested by our side that the earlier the full-dress talks opens, the better it is. But no agreement was reached on the date of its opening, the fixing of which is the requirement of the relevant item on the agenda itself.

As the south Korean side did not suggest a definite date, our side positively demanded that the full-dress talks be opened at 10:00 a.m. on December 10 last year.

The south Korean side, however, opposed the fixing of the date under the unjustified plea that it would be "unnecessary" to fix the date of the full-dress talks because no one could tell when the preliminary talks would end and that "the fixing of the date of the full-dress talks at present is contradictory to the character of the preliminary talks."

The refusal of the south Korean side to fix the date of the full-dress talks was aimed at delaying the preliminary talks indefinitely and making the prospects of the full-dress talks distant.

Considering that the sincere efforts of our side alone could not bring about the fixing of the date, though the question must be settled and that the talks could be delayed no longer simply because of this problem, our side proposed to put the assertions of both sides on record and make them known to the entire Korean people, and go over to the discussion on the next item.

On the Agenda of the Full-Dress Talks

The discussion on this question lasted from the sixth sitting to the 15th sitting on January 19, 1972. But the unjustified stand taken by the south Korean side made this issue still unsolved.

Concerning this matter our side already clarified its stand at the first sitting of the preliminary talks and in its letter sent to the president of the south Korean Red Cross Society, dated August 14, 1971.

Our side proposed three points as the agenda of the full-dress talks.

(1) The question of free travel and mutual visit of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south
(2) The question of free correspondence between the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south
(3) The question of tracing the families living separated in the north and the south and arranging their meeting

The agenda of the full-dress talks proposed by our side is the most fair and reasonable one which fully reflects the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea.

It is because our proposal aims at realizing the free travel, mutual visit, free correspondence of the dispersed families, relatives and friends as well as the meeting of the seperated families and even their reunion at their free will. It is also because our proposal is based on the present-day, concrete reality in which the people in north and south Korea are suffering from the nation's division and because it will render it possible to alleviate their sufferings positively, not passively.

Lastly, it is because our proposal fully conforms to the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross whose basic mission is to mitigate the human sufferings.

The south Korean side advanced the under-mentioned proposal, instead of accepting the fair proposal of our side.

(1) The question of tracing service for the dispersed families in the north and the south
(2) The question of correspondence between the families dispersed in the north and the south
(3) The question of travel of the families dispersed in the north and the south
(4) The question of reunion of the families torn apart in the north and the south
(5) Other additional questions to be solved

What are the essential differences between proposals of our side and of the south Korean side?

Firstly, ours is intended to solve all the questions in a wider scope, improving the atmosphere of our people as the homogenous nation, whereas the south Korean side's aims at narrowing the scope of the questions to be discussed as far as possible and limiting it to the tracing service for the dispersed families.

Secondly, ours seeks to solve all the questions, making it a principle to realize the free travel between the north and the south, whereas the south Korean side's opposes the free travel, trying to place it under various limitations and control.

After the south Korean side raised the proposal which runs counter to the desire and expectation of the south Korean people, it has persisted in its absurdity since the sixth sitting, hampering an agreement on the question.

The south Korean side insisted that the question of the relatives and friends should be struck out from the agenda of the full-dress talks and the question of "dispersed families" alone be discussed there. They excluded the question of free travel and correspondence and went so far as to maintain that the "tracing of the families" should be done "step by step," blabbing about some sort of "priority."

Finding it no longer possible to hold its unreasonable assertion before the just proposal and well-grounded assertion of our side the south Korean side advanced the "amendment" at the 11th sitting on December 3, 1971.

Its "amendment" was, however, essentially no different from its original proposal except that the "question of relatives dispersed in the north and the south" in the vague term was added as an item on the agenda of the full-dress talks, in stead of the question of free travel, mutual visit and free correspondence of relatives.

In such situation our side put forward the following new proposal at the 12th sitting on December 10, 1971 in an effort to break the deadlock and make a further progress at the talks.

(1) The question of tracing the families and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and of realizing free travel and correspondence between them
(2) The question of reuniting the dispersed families in the north and the south at their free will
(3) Other humanitarian questions to be solved

In explaining the new proposal our side emphasized that the question of realizing the free travel, in particular, is a matter of principle aiming at rejoining the blood ties of the nation severed for 25 years, realizing contact and interchange between the north and the south and at opening the door of national reunification, and expressed its hope that the question of the dispersed friends should be discussed in the third item on the agenda.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side still refuses to accept our reasonable proposal under the unjustifiable pretext.

Particularly, it opposes the free travel, arguing that the Red Cross can offer its good office only in case of the "travel having a clear humanitarian purpose" and that the free travel comes under the category of the "method" for mutual visit.

As seen above, no progress has been made at the talks because of the insincere attitude of the south Korean side toward the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks.

The acts of the south Korean side retarding the pace of the north-south Red Cross talks are directly connected with the desperate machination of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique opposing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the north-south contact.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are viciously manoeuvring to strand the north-south Red Cross talks which is being held reflecting the ardent aspiration of the entire people of north and south Korea and hold back the trend toward the reunification which grows stronger among the south Korean people.

They raved from the outset that one should not "get excited too much" and "pin a great hope on the north-south contact and dialogue," that a "hasty debate on the reunification should be guarded against" and that "it will take ten years to reach a political agreement."

They are now talking about the "three stages of reunification"—a humanitarian stage, a non-political stage and political stage—in a wild attempt to prevent the north-south Red Cross talks from serving as a stepping stone for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have recently proclaimed the "state of national emergency" under the plea of non-existent "threat of southward aggression from the north" and fabricated fascist evil laws almost every day, getting frantic in fascist repression against the people and in preparations for another war.

All this shows glaringly what an insidious act the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are committing in order to put down the ever-mounting aspiration of the south Korean people for the peaceful reunification and frustrate the north-south contact and negotiation.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, whatever manoeuvres they may resort to, can never halt the struggle of the Korean people for the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

A scene of the North-South Korean Red Cross preliminary talks

The spokesman of our delegation has an interview with home and foreign newsmen

The Traitor Gets Hysterics at Ever-Growing Tendency of South Korean People Toward Reunification

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are getting acuter hysterics in their treacherous machinations to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

According to reports from Seoul, traitor Pak Jung Hi called on January 21 a "central meeting of public peace and reserved army officers" in which participated all the bosses of the puppet government, puppet army and puppet suppressive machines. There this rascal maliciously slandered the consistent, sincere efforts of the DPRK Government for independent, peaceful reunification, labelling them as an "offensive."

This traitor went so far as to cry that his gang was facing "two challenges"—"armed provocation from the north" and "peace offensive"—and barked that an "allout security system" should be "established" and the "advocacy of illusionary peace" and all other dangerous elements should be removed.

By so doing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang stood stark naked as a pack of never-to-be pardoned, contemptible traitors who are doggedly hampering the reunification of the country, following the U.S. imperialists' splitting policy. The fascist consultation held by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique unprecedented in scale and their clamour about "two challenges" plus their lie of "threat of southward aggression" which they had been spreading, indicated the desperate wriggle of the wretches who had been driven into a more acute crisis in face of the mounting sentiments of the south Korean people for reunification.

Their aspirations for reunification have now grown stronger than ever, along with their struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democratization, prompted by the consistent policy of our Party and the DPRK Government for independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

That policy is supported by ever broader strata of people and public circles of the world.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique driven into a hot water within and without under such situation, invented the whopping lie of "threat of southward aggression from the north" in an attempt to mislead the public opinion and suppress the patriotic desire of the south Korean people for reunification. And on this pretext, the rascals proclaimed a "state of emergency" and have fallen into fascist hysteria. But this can fool or frighten nobody.

This preposterous ruse has been shattered to pieces by the new proposals of our Party and the DPRK Government for concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and holding north-south political negotiations, and its deceptive nature has been dragged into the light of day.

The proclamation of the "state of emergency" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has only laid bare their despicable frenzy and aroused greater indignation and denunciation from the south Korean people and the world people.

At the consultation on January 21, the rascals twaddled that they "were standing at a momentous point decisive of the destiny of the nation," engulfed in the "trend of negotiation." And this was a scream of despair, fear and uneasiness which they gave in face of the strong denunciation and protest at home and abroad.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are foolishly attempting to bridge over their serious crisis with more brutal repression of the people and intensified war provocation manoeuvres, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi made no secret of this criminal design when he instigated the fascist pawns called to the consultation that day to "boldly get rid of complaints, slanders and irresponsible words and deeds," and shouted to them to "reinforce the war-time military mobilization system of the reserved forces" and "convert them into combat forces in active service."

The rascals intend to repress and punish right and left the south Korean people who are demanding the peaceful reunification of the country and denouncing their treacherous crimes, by labelling this as "irresponsible words and deeds," "complaints" and so on.

The clamour of the rascals for the "establishment of the mobilization system" of the "reserved forces" reveals the heinous intrigue to rapidly arm and "train" this machinery of suppression, a detached force of the puppet army, and drive it out on a larger scale to the suppression of the people, while hastening the reinforcement of the armed forces for provoking a war.

Thus, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique harbour the foolish dream of suppressing the people's desire for reunification, perpetuating the division of the country by intensifying the barbarous fascist suppression and war provocation manoeuvres and prolonging their dirty remaining days by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, their masters.

But, this is a reckless scheme of going against the trend of history.

Clarifying the stand of our Party and the DPRK Government on making continued efforts for independent, peaceful reunification, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"But if the south Korean puppet clique do not respond to us in spite of our patient efforts, but keep following the road of betraying the nation, they will ruin themselves without redeeming their crimes as traitors forever."

The new proposals of our Party and the DPRK Government for concluding a peace agreement between the north and south and holding north-south political negotiations offer to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique an opportunity to redeem their crimes as traitors.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are to find a way out, they should renounce their reliance on the outside forces, depart from the road of treachery to the nation and return to the position of Koreans. They should not miss this opportunity.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique do not respond to us in spite of our patient efforts, but keep following the road of betraying the nation and brutally suppress the south Korean people desirous of reunification, and try to perpetuate the division of the country, they will be severely punished by the judgement of the people.

Dangerous Blast of Warmaniac under Mask of "Peace"

Nixon, the notorious boss of the U.S. imperialists, submitted to the Congress a so-called "state of the union message" on January 20.

In this "message" outlining the direction of the aggressive and reactionary home and foreign policies of the U.S. imperialists this year, Nixon the rascal let out a revolting torrent of such rhetorical phrases as "peace," "negotiations" and "prosperity" in an attempt to beautify his presidency full of aggression and war, unbridled exploitation and fascist repression and irretrievable shameful defeats and to create illusion about the present reactionary administration. But he failed to conceal his foul nature.

In his New Year address Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, declared:

"U.S. imperialism is on the decline today, but its aggressive nature remains unchanged and it continues its death-bed struggle. The signboard of 'peace' put up by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a screen to mislead people. Nixon is a rascal more vicious and crafty than anyone else."

Nixon's harangue vividly revealed the heinous intention of the U.S. imperialists to reaffirm their basic strategy for world supremacy and hang out higher the "peace" signboard for its implementation and, behind its curtain, carry on a large-scale arms race and, on this basis, embark in more active and more vicious aggression and war adventures in Asia and the rest of the world and keep the people at home tighter than ever before in the bondage of exploitation and oppression.

This cunning and tricky swindler blared that "the year 1972 can be the one in which America may make the greatest progress in 25 years" towards "its goal of being at peace with all the nations" and that his clique would seek peace and cooperation through dialogue and negotiations, not war and confrontation, in conformity with the new international realities.

This brazen trumpeting of Nixon vividly disclosed, in essence, the invariable scheme of the U.S. imperialists to beat one by one the small and divided revolutionary countries by the force of arms and intensify ideological and political offensive against the ideologically weak countries and undermine them from within, refraining from worsening the relations and evading confrontation as far as possible with big countries under the slogan of "peace" and "negotiations" and thereby attain their wild design for world supremacy more easily.

Saying in the "message" that "strong military defences" are "the guardian of peace," Nixon manifested more openly than in any other "union message" the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists. This rascal prattled that his gang would reinforce arms by squandering more dollars and "maintain" an adequate "nuclear deterrent" and, on this basis, "honour" the "treaty commitments" to the allies and "act to defend" the "interests" of the United States "whenever and wherever they are threatened in the world."

The hideous nature of Nixon as a war maniac under the mask of "peace" was brought into salient relief when he openly let out an aggressive blast especially against the Asian people.

Nixon raved that the "commitments" of the United States to Asia are "firm and immovable," and that it would continue giving "necessary aid" to the Asian satellites and puppets and eagerly urged the Japanese militarists to take the van in pushing ahead with the bankrupt "Nixon doctrine" under the pretext of sharing obligation and disclosed his scheme to intensify the bloody war of destruction in Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina under the name of "Vietnamization" of the war.

We must not overlook the fact that Nixon did not bother to conceal the heinous design to step up in real earnest the adventures to ignite a new war in Korea in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists under the aggressive plan he had framed up with Sato in San Clemente at the beginning of the year.

The fact that Nixon declared in the "message" that the Nixon-Sato talks chiefly aimed at overall mobilization of the Japanese militarist aggressor forces as the main military striking force, taking our country as the first target of attack, helped deepen the mutual understanding between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and that the U.S. imperialists would keep increasing aid to nurse the "self-defence force" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, leaves no shadow of doubt as to what aim the villains seek behind the smokescreen of the so-called "reduction of the U.S. army" stationed in south Korea.

Thus, Nixon once again revealed his absurd scheme to permanently occupy south Korea and, furthermore, swallow up the whole of Korea.

Facts well show how indiscreetly the Nixon clique are trying to put down the revolutionary struggle of the people daily mounting in Asia and prop up the foothold of the colonial rule in danger mainly by means of "making Asians fight Asians" with the mobilization of Japanese militarism and Asian satellites and puppets, persisting in the notorious "new Asia policy."

In a word, the "state of the union message" of Nixon showed that the U.S. imperialists floundering in utter isolation within and without are going to embark in more reckless adventures at home and abroad in the future to find a way out. This naturally arouses the vigilance of the people.

With no frenzy can the Nixon clique ever alter the miserable lot of U.S. imperialism which is sinking headlong into bottomless bog of ruin.

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Run Wild to Unleash Another War

The quisling Pak Jung Hi clique have madly kicked up war clamour since they proclaimed the "state of emergency" on December 6 last. At present they are getting more frantic with war racket.

They are bringing mass destruction weapons into south Korea on a larger scale and increasing the numerical strength of the puppet army.

On the other hand, they are more viciously committing provocative acts against the northern half of the Republic in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line. In this year alone, they perpetrated acts of violating the Armistice Agreement on one thousand and several hundred occasions, including armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic and continuously infiltrated armed spies into the area of our side.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent a large-size military plane into the air space of our side on January 14 in an attempt to conduct espionage and hostile acts. On January 16 they again committed an open hostility by infiltrating the high-speed, high altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air space of the northern half of the Republic.

On January 17 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged a large-scale military exercise along the Military Demarcation Line by mobilizing all the combat units of their 1st field army, under the pretext of conducting "night mobile exercise" for "strengthening combat readiness." On January 18 the defence minister of the puppet regime again raved about the "modernization" of the equipment of the puppet army, reorganization of the reserve forces and reinforcement of their equipment. On January 20 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique held the "meeting of commanding officers" of their marine corps. At the meeting they hatched insidious war plots, stressing the need to "strengthen the alertness of the units on the frontline in winter," "get fully ready for immediate action" and "increase the capacity of special operations including that of landing operation".

They have created a war atmosphere in south Korea whipping up war hysteria for these two months. The military exercises they are now conducting along the Military Demarcation Line and their other war manoeuvres are a most vicious and reckless provocative act to lead the situation of our country closer to the brink of war.

No matter what a frenzied machination they may resort to, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, will be unable to extricate themselves from the predicament they are in. It will only hasten their doom.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

The proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south is a clear manifestation of the sincere effort of our Party and the Government of the Republic to ease tension in our country and accelerate the country's peaceful reunification; it is an epochal, national-salvation measure for clearing away the obstacles in the way of national reunification and improving the situation for bringing earlier the country's reunification, an urgent demand of the whole nation.

That is why the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over voice warm support for this historic proposal and unanimously hope for its early realization.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while going off into war hysteria, are trying their hardest to aggravate tension and lead the situation to the war. This shows that they are persisting in treachery to the country and the nation, ignoring the aspiration of the people and world public opinion and going against the current of the times.

We do not want to provoke others first but will never allow anyone to provoke us even a little. We do not want a war but are never afraid of it.

If they recklessly continue war racket and dare to unleash a war against the northern half of the Republic, we will surely crush them at one blow.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must face the reality squarely and desist from running amuck.

Cartoon by Pyon Yong Guk

U.S. Imperialism Must Stop Vicious Aggressive Manoeuvres of War Escalation and Quit Laos at Once

Recently the U.S. imperialist aggressors have become more frantic in the criminal aggressive war against Laos, while strengthening the vicious acts of war in Viet Nam and Cambodia.

According to the report, these days the U.S. imperialists mobilized many planes including "B-52" strategic bombers to perpetrate indiscriminate bombings on a large scale and to barbarously spray noxious chemicals in the liberated areas between Xieng Khoang and the Plain of Jars. At the same time, they newly dispatched thousands of Thai mercenaries to the northern region of Laos to launch another operation of aggression against the Laotian people.

These atrocious criminal acts of U.S. imperialism against the Laotian people are the most heinous and ferocious challenge to the Laotian and Indochinese people and peace-loving people of the whole world who strongly demand the immediate discontinuance of the war of aggression against Laos and Indochina.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"The intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness but, on the contrary, prove their vulnerability." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 72.)

The U.S. imperialists further intensified aggressive acts against Viet Nam and Cambodia and madly conducted the armed invasion on the liberated areas of Laos in an attempt to save themselves from the crisis by the escalation of aggressive war, when they suffered repeated defeats due to the heroic struggle of the Indochinese people.

But, each time the aggressive acts of war escalation of U.S. imperialism and its stooges went wrong, met with the strong counterattack of the Laotian and Indochinese people.

Recently in particular, following the great victory in the Plain of Jars and Muong Soui, the patriotic armymen and people of Laos won another brilliant victory by liberating Sam Thong and Long Chen, important strategic bases of the U.S. imperialists and the right wing puppet bandits, and annihilating a great number of enemies, and thus drove them into a tighter corner.

As things turned that way, the U.S. imperialists, while stepping up the "mopping-up operation" in South Viet Nam and Cambodia and barbarous bombings on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, have staged a new, big "offensive operation" in Laos hurling a big number of their own aggressive troops, South Vietnamese puppet armymen, Thai reactionary armymen, "commando troops" of the Vang Pao bandits and the right wing puppet soldiers of Laos in an attempt to beat off the offensive of the Laotian patriotic army and turn the situation in favour of them.

However, no matter what manoeuvres they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists cannot subdue the heroic Laotian people who have risen up in the just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, nor can they realize their dirty design of aggression on Laos and Indochina.

The Korean people resolutely denounce with a surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for the thrice-cursed criminal acts of perpetrating a barbarous war of genocide in Laos while escalating the aggressive war and warmly congratulate the Laotian patriotic army and people upon their brilliant victory in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the war acts against the people of Laos and Indochina and withdraw from these areas taking their own troops of aggression and armymen of their satellite countries and stooges as well as all the lethal weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists keep stepping up the war of aggression in Laos defying the repeated warnings of the Laotian Patriotic Front and people and the strong denunciation of the broad people of the world, they will surely suffer a greater defeat.

Friendship Visits

★ A delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship arrived in Pyongyang on January 18 by air on a visit to our country. The delegation is made up with Chuji Kuno, member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and Provisionary Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, as its head.

★ A Cuban writers' delegation headed by Julio Andres Chacon Reyes, member of the Writers and Artists Union of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on January 18 by plane for a visit to our country under the agreement on cultural exchange between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

★ A Tanzanian friendship delegation from the Tabora Revolution School headed by L. K. Msaki, headmaster of the school, arrived in Pyongyang on January 21 by air on a visit to our country.

★ The government delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Arthemon Simbananiye, Minister of External Affairs, Cooperation and Schemes of the Republic of Burundi, left Pyongyang on January 19 by air after concluding its visit to our country.

Okinawa "Reversion" Farce Staged by U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries, a Plot for Another Korean War

The Japanese militarists headed by Sato railroaded the bill of "Okinawa reversion agreement" through the Japanese Diet by sheer trickery and are working round the clock to carry it into effect. This is part of the vicious plots to speed up their reinvasion of our country and Asia.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, pointed out:

"The reactionary U.S.-Japan alignment for Asian aggression has been further strengthened especially in recent years. The conspiracy and collaboration between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists is presenting a greater threat because U.S. imperialism is directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia, using Japan as a base." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 102.)

The reactionary farce of "Okinawa reversion" is a new step forward in the military conspiracy and collaboration between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and in the latter's war preparation for Asian aggression.

As has been known to the whole world, the "Okinawa reversion agreement" is a treacherous and aggressive military agreement under which the U.S. imperialists are to permanently occupy Okinawa as their military base through ostensible "return" of the "administrating authority" over it to Japan and completely turn her whole territory including Okinawa into their nuclear and war bases and under which the Japanese militarists are to facilitate their military aggression on foreign countries.

In particular, through the "Okinawa reversion" the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists pursue to perfect still more the U.S.-Japan joint operation system for aggression on Korea and put the aggression troops of Japan into action on the Korean front at any time when the U.S. imperialists trigger another war in Korea.

In the "address" he gave at the U.S. national press club after his talks with Nixon in 1969, Sato gave a fuller account of his stand on the Korean question which was mentioned in the "U.S.-Japan joint statement"; he said that Japan is ready to "meet actively and promptly" the demand of the U.S. imperialists for cooperation in an aggressive war in Korea when they ignite it, because it may exert a "grave influence on the security of Japan." This statement was his open commitment to his masters, the U.S. imperialists.

Reishauer, ex-U.S. ambassador to Japan, went farther than Sato, when he blankly said that an aggressive war to be ignited by the U.S. imperialists in Korea "presupposes the cooperation of Japan under any circumstances" and that "military potentials of Okinawa" will "bring about an important effect when another war breaks out in Korea." This reveals that the closer military alignment between the aggressive forces of U.S. and Japan through the Okinawa "reversion" farce and their war manoeuvring are chiefly aimed at opposing the Korean people.

After his recent "talks" with Nixon at San Clemente Sato reaffirmed that Japan's attitude toward Korea would remain unchanged.

As is widely known to the public, the "operation three arrows," "operation flying dragon" and "operation run bull"—the war plans the Japanese militarists mapped out under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism with an aim of invading the DPRK—are the criminal plans to put into effect the aggressive "U.S.-Japan security pact" and, "south Korea-Japan treaty."

According to the Japanese press, at the U.S.-Japan working-level talks held in Tokyo in August 1969 to discuss the questions of U.S.-Japan "security" and "Okinawa reversion," the U.S. imperialists "put forward 200 detailed proposals" on the plans of action to be taken in the first stage of their future aggressive war in Korea and in the stage of its expansion.

This suffices to show what a concrete, criminal intrigue the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists have been engrossed in to unleash another war of aggression on Korea, behind the smokescreen of the Okinawa "reversion."

Further strengthening the military conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the Sato clique brazenfacedly clamoured that the security of south Korea is "directly linked" with that of Japan, that Japan "will not remain an onlooker" in case the U.S. imperialists provoke another war in Korea, that one "should also think of forestalling attack" against the DPRK, and that Japan bears a responsibility for the "protection" of south Korea. This is an open revelation of the brigandish ambition of the Japanese militarists to occupy south Korea by force of arms under preposterous pretext of "protection," styling themselves as its suzerain and invade even the northern half of the DPRK so as to regain their old position as a colonial ruler over the whole Korea.

Particularly, the Sato clique declared the whole of Korea a zone of their operation. This is a graphic evidence that the Japanese militarists are trying by hook or by crook to make a breakthrough in Korea in their effort to accelerate overseas military aggression.

In the past Korean war the Japanese militarists offered bases to the U.S. imperialists and militarily cooperated with them covertly. Now they are going to overtly join in another war of aggression on Korea, in case the U.S. imperialists unleash it, by mobilizing their aggression troops and serve as the front-line shock force, let alone the offer of bases to U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army, 80,000 strong, in Okinawa are on the "stand-by alert," and particularly the increasing number of air and naval forces are amassed there. Military exercises—air, naval and ground—are staged there almost everyday under the assumption of an aggressive war on Korea.

Noteworthy is the fact that the U.S. imperialists, while indulged in exercise for landing operation aimed at igniting another Korean war, conducted a series of exercises for quickly transporting, with Okinawa as an intermedium base, a large number of their troops from U.S. mainland to south Korea, as seen from the airlifting exercises codenamed "Focus Retina" and "Freedom Vault."

The insidious plan of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists will surely receive a strong counter-blow of the Korean and Japanese peoples and all other Asian peoples and go to rack and ruin.

The aggressive "Okinawa reversion agreement" must be abrogated immediately and Okinawa be returned to the Japanese people unconditionally. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of Okinawa, other parts of Japan, south Korea, Taiwan and other areas of Asia without delay, taking their troops and lethal weapons along. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries must stop their adventurous acts of aggression at once.

There is no doubt that they will be hit mortally and carried to the grave, should they ignite an adventurous war of aggression in Korea, forgetting the lessons of history and failing to see the changed reality today.

Kim Myong Suk

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon*. No. 13014-27431